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APPLICATION NO	D. 1	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/826,975	······································	04/16/2004	J. Michael Ogden	48621.B	1.B 2266	
23573	7590	03/10/2006		EXAMINER		
		GHT, LLP	HARDEE, JOHN R			
SUITE 13		RD BLVD.		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
FT LAUDERDALE, FL 33301				1751		

DATE MAILED: 03/10/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

			<i>U</i>
	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/826,975	OGDEN ET AL.	•
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
	John R. Hardee	1751	
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the o	correspondence addres	is
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY	Y IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH	(S) OR THIRTY (30) D	AYS
WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE = Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period of Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tir will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from , cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. mely filed the mailing date of this communicity (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status			
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on	_•	,	
,	action is non-final.		
3) Since this application is in condition for allowar	nce except for formal matters, pro	osecution as to the me	rits is
closed in accordance with the practice under E	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 4	53 O.G. 213.	
Disposition of Claims			
4) Claim(s) 1-41 is/are pending in the application.			
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw			
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.			
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-41</u> is/are rejected.			
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.			
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	r election requirement.		
Application Papers			
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	r.		
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acce	epted or b) objected to by the	Examiner.	
Applicant may not request that any objection to the	drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Se	e 37 CFR 1.85(a).	
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct		=	
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	aminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-1	52.
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign	priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).	
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:			
 Certified copies of the priority documents 	s have been received.		
2. Certified copies of the priority documents			
3. Copies of the certified copies of the prior		ed in this National Stac	ge
application from the International Bureau	, , , ,	a d	
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list	or the certified copies not receive	:U.	
Attachment(s)	_		
I) ☑ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) ☑ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D		
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 07092004.		Patent Application (PTO-152	()

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claim 39 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The recitation of "oxide" should be "amine oxide".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:
 - 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
 - 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 - 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
 - 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
- 5. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein

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were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

6. Claims 1-3, 5-19, 21-27 and 29-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smith et al., US 5,658,651. The reference discloses fabric softening systems comprising a vented bag and a flexible sheet which is releasably impregnated with a liquid fabric treating composition (abstract). Suitable substrates are described at col. 4, lines 14+, and include rayon and cellulose derivatives. The examiner takes the position that, in the absence of any disclosure of unexpected properties, the use of lyocel would be obvious over this disclosure, as it is another form of cellulose. The use of combinations of the disclosed fibers would be obvious as well, absent unexpected results. Note the disclosure of a number of synthetic fibers, including polyesters, which would appear to read on applicant's recitation of "adsorbent fibers". The compositions comprise a dispersing agent, water, an organic solvent and a softener (col. 4, lines 37+). Fragrance and preservative may be added as well (col. 4, line 46). Fabric softening agent may be present at about 2.5-25% by weight (col. 4, lines 54+). Suitable cationic fabric softeners are described at col. 5, lines 48+, and meet the limitations of claim 3. Note that the isostearyl isomer is specifically disclosed at lines 62-63. Organic solvent is present at about 2-75% by weight, and water at about 10-55% by weight (col. 9, lines 56+). Amounts of preservative are not disclosed, but it is not inventive to discover the effective amount of a material for which the utility and function are taught in the prior art. This reference differs from the claimed subject matter in that it does not disclose a composition which reads on applicant's claims with sufficient specificity to constitute anticipation.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to make such a composition, because this reference teaches that all of the ingredients recited by applicants are suitable for inclusion in a liquid fabric softening composition which is impregnated on a substrate. The person of ordinary skill in the surfactant art would expect the recited compositions to have properties similar to those compositions which are exemplified, absent a showing to the contrary.

In the case where the claimed ranges overlap or lie inside ranges disclosed by the prior art, a *prima facie* case of obviousness exists. *In re Wertheim*, 541 F.2d 257, 191 USPQ 90 (CCPA 1976); *In re Woodruff*, 919 F.2d 1575, 16 USPQ2d 1934 (Fed Cir. 1990).

7. Claims 4, 20 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smith et al., US 5,658,651 in view of Vermeer, US 5,880,076. The disclosure of the Smith reference is summarized above. Use of dimethyl dimethylol hydantoin is not specifically disclosed. However, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to incorporate such into the compositions disclosed by Smith et al., because Smith discloses at col. 4, line 46 that a preservative may be added, and Vermeer

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teaches at col. 33, lines 55+ that DMDM hydantoin is a useful preservative in personal product and detergent compositions.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to the examiner, Dr. John R. Hardee, whose telephone number is (571) 272-1318. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 until 4:30. In the event that the examiner is not available, his supervisor, Mr. Douglas McGinty, may be reached at (571) 272-1029.

The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8100.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

John R. Hardee
Primary Examiner

March 6, 2006